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## Ensiness Montes.

"ALDERNET BRAND"
CONDENSES MILE Ice Cream can be kept hard for four hours without ice in Fussell's Patent Ice Cream Envelopes. 260 Broadway.

Ladies do not object to the pleasing aroma of "Sweet Bouquet" Cirarettes.

Asz your dealer for them.

Seventy-five rooms at the Palisades Moun-tain House, Englewood Cliffs on the Hudson, are offered, with board, at \$15 per week during the Autumn.

Ten drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS impart a silicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent all summer assass. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure get the world-renowned ANGOSTURA, manufactured only

WEEKLY TRIBUNE-NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS All advertisements intended for mass though The Weeker, allaums much be unaded in to the publication of these of Monay of each week.

## New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.

DAILY, 1 year.....\$12 00 SUNDAY, 1 year.....\$2 00 WEEKLY, 1 year.....\$2 00 day) 1 rear.........10 00 SEMI WEEKLY, 1 year 3 03 Results by P. O. Occier or in racitatival indian.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON-1,322 P.St. | LOXDOX-26 Bedfor l.st., Strand.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The points of the agreement between China and France regarding Tonquin, suggested by the Marquis Tseng, were made public in Paris yesterday, = King Alfonso, of Spain, was in Bayaria yesterday. === An anti-Magyar mob smashed the windows of Government offices in Croatia on Friday evening. === The negotiations between Roumania and Germany were concluded. ==== It was announced that the Strait of Sunda was in a safe condition for navigation.

DOMESTIC.-The last spike was driven in the Northern Pacific Railroad at Gold Spike, in Montana Territory, yesterday. = Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge was received by the lawyers of Boston at the Brunswick Hotel. === The annual encampment of the New-Jersev Department of the Grand Army of the Republic was closed at Princeton Junction, N. J. == It was reported that frost on Friday night had damaged the corn crop in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa, === The adherents of John W. Bookwalter were in the majority at the Democratic Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. = The examination of the naval cadets charged with hazing was continued at Annapolis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Wandering, Ecuador, Brad, Eole, Dan K. and Disturbance won the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday. = A \$40,000 fire occurred in Jersey City. \_\_\_\_ James Bryce was arrested for embezzling \$21,000 from Henry Ferris & Co., brewers. === Another was made on the Coney Island gamblers. == Ex-Governor Bedle broke his leg by a fall. — The action of Tammany Hall in extending the olive branch is regarded by the County Democracy as a trick. A lively contest is in progress over a fire-wall in West Fifty-second-st. = Fears of a water famine are felt in Brooklyn and Paterson. Three canocists were upset in the bay by a gale yesterday and narrowly escaped drowning. Regattas were rowed by the Union, Passaic, Greenwood Lake and Valencia boat clubs. === The prospectus of the coming season of Italian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House was issued. A butcher was killed in a fight in Jersey City. The Greeley farm at Chappaqua was bought by Miss Gabrielle Greeley. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85 cents. Stocks were active and lower, and closed

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy or fair weather, possibly preceded by rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 733; low ost, 56°; average, 6618°.

The Northern Pacific Railway at last is an accomplished fact. At a point a few miles west of Mullan Tunnel, in Montana, on the western slope of the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, President Villard yesterday drove home the golden spike which holds in place the last rail of the third great iron road which stretches across this continent. Naturally, hearty rejoicings followed the last blow of the silver allet, with speeches, abstracts of which will be found elsewhere in this impression.

The decision which Chicago is reported to have reached, that the new postal-note system is a failure and "must go," should, of course ; be treated with respect, but we venture to remark that it seems a little premature. The reason why the banks in the great Western city refused to receive the notes is said to be the mistakes which postmasters had made in filling out the blanks. Let us hope that the postmasters may improve. Meanwhile the authorities at Washington should not be too despondent. The New-York banks have not yet refused to accept the new postal paper, and the New-York Postmaster has not yet lost his

From a financial point of view there is hardly a worse-paying business in the world than the giving of Italian opera. London has failed for years to support two companies, and last winter did not do much better even by one. The experience of managers in New-York has not been very different from that in the British metropolis, and yet it seems certain that this winter we shall have two opera houses in full activity in this city. This speaks well for American enterprise and pluck, and every one will wish the rival managers success. Mr. Abbey's prospectus is now before the publie, and Mr. Mapleson will probably be heard from formally in a few days. The outlook is one which the music-loving public may contemplate with pleasure-at least until the price of single seats is made known.

Our ambitious State Treasurer, Mr. Maxwell has just been soundly rapped over the knuckles by his fellow Democrats in Niagara County, and politely informed that he should attend strictly to his own business. Not content with managing the political machine in his own County of Genesee, Mr. Maxwell recently stepped over into Niagara County and tried to interfere with the management there. This the Niagara County Democrats resented, and to show their resentment they have elected to the State Convention at Buffalo two delegates who are friendly to John Kelly, and have censured Mr. Maxwell. The State Treasurer's prospects of a renomination, therefore, have not been improved by interference in his neighbors' affairs. He will know better next time, if a next time ever

It will be interesting to note the attendance at the public schools this week. To-morrow is the

lengthened at the request of certain parents whose children could not conveniently get back into the city, they said, until after the first Monday in September. In the opinion of a good many teachers, and some members of the Board of Education, it was unwise and unnecessary to yield to these tardy parents. It must be confessed that the Board's action looks like indulging the few at the expense of the many. The great majority of children who attend our public schools do not go into the country at all during the summer. Their parents naturally are not in favor of longer vacations, and the police records of the city show that more leisure for the pupils is not desirable. The attendance at the schools during this first week, therefore, ought to be exceptionally high to justify the delay in beginning the fall work.

The leading points of the Marquis Tseng's proposed basis for peace negotiations between China and France are so reasonable that one might think the Republic would quickly embrace this opportunity to settle the Tonquin difficulties. If China can be content to have her suzerainty over Anam recognized by a mere act of homage, even M. Challemel-Lacour, we should suppose, would be willing to make peace. It is an encouraging feature of the situation, as stated in our cable letter, that the anxiety of the mass of the French people at the prospect of war with the Celestial Empire is finally having some effect on the Government at Paris. How M. Ferry and his Ministers can be so blind as not to see that in persisting in their wild schemes of colonial conquest they are playing into the hands of France's most bitter foe, Bismarck, it is hard to understand. If they are not able to frame a wise foreign policy for France, based on knowledge and experience, they might at least be acute enough to refrain from doing just what Germany wants them to do. Napoleon once said that the greatest need of France was good mothers. That day has passed. What France needs now seems to be statesmen with brains.

WAR CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

The possibility of a war between France and China is still so far remote that its consequences can be calmly discussed by European statesmen and journals. In modern times there is rather a long distance between a word and a blow. Nations are so welded together in commercial and industrial interests that one of them can hardly make war without the permission of others, and the obstacles thrown in the way by diplomacy generally prove insuperable. At present China announces its willingness to accept the good offices of Great Britain, if offered to promote an amicable settlement with France, and the astute Chinamen probably know that the British Government can hardly help looking at the cause of the controversy through Chinese spectacles. To all appearances, China has the right of the matter, and Great Britain would be quite unlikely to strain a point in favor of France as against China, even if the question were more doubtful. But it is not clear that Great Britain will desire to prevent a war. Possibly a defeat of France in the far East might be advantageous to British interests, and a war, however it might end, would seriously interrupt French commerce while it lasted, and throw a larger share of the carrying trade of the East into British hands.

Nor is it clear that the party at present having the upper hand in China desires to prevent war. It has been said by an Englishman who has unusual knowledge of Chinese affairs that a war would mean the speedy overthrow of the ruling dynasty and greater freedom of commerce in that region. But the reasons given for that belief are not conclusive. It is not certain that the troops and the navy of China may not suffice to resist France for a considerable time, and successful war would only strengthen the raling dynasty in China. Then, after some months of ineffective effort with inadequate forces, France might begin to consider seriously the expediency of employing large armies and navies and expending enermous sums in the effort to hold the territory recently occupied, and the question might then become one of the utmost political importance, possibly involving a change of rulers in France. If the Chinese statesmen count upon these resuits, and a possible interference at last by England or Germany, it may be that they are wiser than the men who represent the Government of France.

At all events, war would not be altogether a matter of gongs and tom-toms in these days. The Chinese have arms of excellent quality, some discipline, and leaders of some capacity, and their war vessels are not to be despised. The people have even less tear of death than the Russiaus, and, if they possess organization and discipline enough to fight at all, may prove very troublesome adversaries. The French would be at a great disadvantage because of distance from the theatre of hostilities, and even more because every movement of troops or munitions through the Suez Canal would be known to the Chinese long before men or material could arrive in Eastern waters. With power to be thus thoroughly forewarned, and with a vast population from which to recruit its army or supply its treasury, China would also be able to keep its military and naval movements entirely concealed from Europeans. It is not easy to overestimate the advantage which these circumstances would give to the Chinese rulers, and, in the end, moreover, they could probably count upon the interposition of European Powers to arrest the struggle.

A GREAT SCIENTIFIC CAMPAIGN.

The past week brought to a close the most remarkable scientific campaign of modern times. During the last twelve months a ring of observing stations has been at work between the sixtieth and eighty-second parallels of north latitude; the temperature of air and water, the pressure and humidity of the atmosphere, the velocity of the wind and the occurrence and duration of rain and snow and the variations of terrestrial magnetism have been systematically noted at each station; there have been hourly magnetical and meteorological observations, and on two days in each month magnetic readings have been made every five minutes; and there has been a series of optional observations relating to the aurora, the tides, the thickness and structure of ice, solar radiation, galvanic earth currents and many other physical phenomena. During the same period a corresponding series of observations has been made at twelve scientific centres outside the Arctic area, and two stations have been occupied in the southern hemisphere in conjunction with systematic readings of meteorological and astronomical observations at Cape Town and Melbourne. This series of simultaneous observations has been conducted in accordance with the scheme devised by Lieutenaut Wesprecht and sanctioned by the International Polar Conferences. The work was begun during August of last year and has now been completed. When the summaries shall have at summer resorts, and which may show itself, been tabulated by the International Polar Com- by its deadly fruits, to-day in New-Jersey, tomission, materials for comparison of the physical phenomena of the lands and seas lying in the Arctic basin will be supplied; and corres-

the Temperate and Torrid Zones will also be included in the general survey.

The Arctic work comprised a circuit of twelve or thirteen stations around the North Pole. Of these the northernmost was at Discovery Harbor in Lady Franklin Bay, latitude 81 degrees, 20 minutes, manned by officers and men of the United States Army connected with the Signal Service. The colony was founded in 1881; an unsuccessful attempt to reach it was made last year; and two steamers, the Protous and the Yantic, have been sent out this season to rescue the observers. The second station in the order of importance is in Spitzbergen, a few minutes south of the eightieth parallel. It is occupied by a party of Swedish observers, who entered upon their labors on August 15, 1882. The distinguished Arctic navigator, Captain Palander, is to take them off this month. Between the seventieth and the seventy-third parallels five and possibly six parties of observers have been at work. The Russians have a station in the Lenz delta, not far from the spot where the ill-fated De Long landed; and it is possible that a branch observatory has been in operation in Nova-Zembla, although we have not seen any authentic statement that that portion of the work assigned to them had been actually undertaken. Simultaneous observations are also to be made at seven points in Siberia. The Austrian party landed at Jan Mayen Island on July 13, and has already returned to the Adriatic, having completed its work. The United States station at Port Barrow, Alaska, has been in successful operation for two years, and observations have been systematically made at Bossekop, on the coast of Norway. The Datch explorers failed to reach Port Dickson, at the mouth of the Jenissei, the Varna being caught in the Kara Sea near Waigatz Island in August, 1882, and broken up when the ice began to move in July following. The scientific corps were probably able, however, to make regular observations during the greater part of the year, and these will be of great value if the Russian branch station has not been established on Nova-Zembla.

Between the sixtieth and seventieth parallels four stations have been occupied during the last year. One of these is at Sodaukylä, Finland, and another at Godthaab, Greenland. The German colony landed on the shores of Cumberland Sound in August, 1882, and made ar rangements for a thorough series of instrumental readings. Some additional work has also been undertaken by Dr. Koch in Labrador in connection with the Moravian settlements. The British and Canadian expedition reached Fort Rae, on the northern arm of the Great Slave Lake, on the last day of August, a year ago, after an arduous ourney up the Saskatchewan, and probably have already set out on their homeward journey. The Antarctic work has been conducted by French and German parties at Cape Hora and South Georgia. The Italian corps of observers under Lieutenant Bové was wrecked off the coast of Patagonia and debarred from cooperation in the scientific work in that quarter. Of the fifteen parties sent out, only two failed to reach their destinations, and one of these was profitably employed during the entire season. Of the remaining thirteen, only one, the Austrian, has returned, but the good fortune which has attended its work is a favorable augury for the success of this extraordinary scientific campaign.

THE ANNUAL BAGGAGE SCANDAL.

A family of our acquaintance, returning from a journey, gave their baggage checks to an express agent in the cars, and waited from Saturday until Tuesday night before the trunks were delivered. In reply to a mild expression of discontent, the man who brought the trunks remarked that the owner might think himself lucky to get them at all; and as the owner had about come to that opinion himself, he made no further complaint. Of the three days' delay in this case, two proved to be attributable to the railroad and one to the express company. The instance is an extreme one; but detentions of day or two when travel is heavy are not uncom mon ; and the papers just now abound with descriptions, half humorous and half exasperating, of the scenes of confusion which attend the delivery of baggage at every New-York station. We like to boast of the superiority of the American plan of checking and distributing trunks over that which prevails abroad; but once a year the whole apparatus breaks down and during the month of September the American baggage delivery system in our principal cities becomes the most imbecile in the world.

Expressmen try to excuse themselves, and even ask for our sympathy, on the plea that at the close of the watering-place season there is a sudden rush of city tamilies homeward, and that more business is then thrust upon the companies than they are able to dispose of. This, of course, is not a good defence for their regular annual failure. The rush is foreseen. It can be calculated to a day. The companies have a year to get ready for it. There is at no time any lack of extra horses and wagons to be hired in New-York by a concern which will pay for them; and there is no reason why trunks should not be delivered as promptly in the busy as in the dull weeks, except that the express companies believe that they can make more money by doing their work badly than by doing it well. They solicit business which they have not provided themselves with the facilities to handle, and their agents go on inviting contracts which they know they are not prepared to perform. They have a virtual monopoly of the lines on which they are permitted to operate. To the exclusion of comperition and the notorious reluctance of American travellers to "make a fuss" or to contend for their rights. they trust for immunity in a course which no other country than ours would telerate.

The railroad authorities might apply s remedy, if they saw fit, by obliging the baygage companies to fulfil their agreements promptly under penalty of forfeiting the privileges of the road. Until the rivairy of competing lines induces them to undertake such a reform, we fear that our only hope is in stimulating a contentious and exacting temper in the American traveller. If this patient and muchput-upon person could be induced, while he waits three days for his trunk, to badger the officers of the company at frequent intervals, and if especially be would bring a suit for damages whenever he has been injured by the delay -is he very often is-the baggage impostor might be led to consider the propriety of either performing his Scotember contracts, or retiries from a business which he seems to be incompetent to manage.

THE LESSON OF RYE BEACH.

Every season whas its sanitary scandal, With the one je bing, it was at Rye Beach; last year it was at Scabright. It is not reasonable to suppose that these are isolated and accidental cases. They are the results of a neglect of sanitary laws which is far too common morrow in New-Hampshire. Every person who has seen many watering-places knows that visitors are often exposed to sanitary dangers, and spening day of the fall term, and it is a week pondences and divergencies between the Arctic submit with strange patience to annoyances bernand when she goes shopping? The frequent later than usual, the vacation having been and Antarctic worlds, and also between the Polar against which they would be careful to protect snatching of pocket-books from fair hands by agile

stations and various permanent observatories in | themselves at home. The wender is that the parsimony or ignorance of landlerds do not prove fatal to guests more often than they do. The question is, literally, one of life or death, and there need be, therefore, no false delicacy about discussing it.

New light is thrown upon the Rye Beach affair by The Medical News, whose editor has made a personal study of the local conditions, and seems to have discovered the real cause of the peculiar type of fever which has been known there, not only this year but in previous years. His description of the place will fit many another seaside resort, which may do well to learn a lesson from Rye Beach. The boarding-houses grouped about Rye Beach, Boar's Head and Hampton are farm-houses enlarged into boarding-houses, or they are larger houses built on the same plan, with modifications to suit guests. There are also cottages and a fine Queen Anne hotel, some of these being drained into the ocean, but most of them having only ordinary outhouses. The cottage in which cases of fever were most numerous was new and beautiful and had entirely modern sanitary appliances. The house was drained into a vault twenty feet distant and thirty feet deep. The well furnishing the water supply was not more than twenty feet from the vault and had the same depth. Soon after the use of the water began, a peculiar taste and odor were noticed, and when sickness began the water was at once suspected. By this time the smell was unmistakable. The vault was emptied and cleaned, and the housedrainage diverted by pipes into the ocean. Then the well was pumped out, and even a worse condition of affairs discovered than had been imagined. Poisonous matter, powerfully offensive, oozed up from the bottom of the well, in such quantity as to preclude the idea that it could all have come from a newly-built vault. It was found that the drainage of the neighboring cottage had been conducted for several years to a manure heap under the stable and on the surface of the ground. As an examination of the earth seemed to show, the liquid material had been percolating through the soil, not having overflowed, and, it is supposed, had accumulated somewhere in a reservoir of poison, which was tapped when the new well was opened only thirty feet away.

Preaching on this text would be words wasted. How many summer hotels and boarding-houses there are where shallow wells are sunk near outhouses, it would be hard to say, because these are the rule rather than the exception. A slight investigation on the part of pleasure-seekers will, in many cases, show them whether the water supply is likely to be contaminated, and a little wholesome avoidance will soon cause the proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses to take precautions for the health of their guests. Such a policy would guard against some of the more obvious sanitary dangers of such places; though it is true that there are often others which appear in unsuspected quarters, and which it seems difficult if not impossible for the new comer to guard against. But in these cases, also, it will usualty be found that some one has neglected his duties as a decent citizen, and so brought suffering and death to others.

MODERN PREACHING.

A few days ago a number of eminent clergymen met together in Saratoga, to discuss the best mode of preaching the Gospel. Such discussions are so common at gatherings of the clergy that we have ceased to see anything incongruous in them. And yet the incongruity exists. Christianity has been on the earth for almost nineteen centuries; why should the best method of promulgating it be a subject of discussion now? Moreover, the excellent clergymen who debated that question are most of them graduates of theological seminaries where the best and most approved methods of preaching are presumably taught. Why, then, should they meet at Saratoga to learn those methods, unless, indeed, the old conceptions of Christianity, together with the old methods of preaching it, are dving out ?

The frequency with which the various questions relating to preaching are discussed now alays by the clergy indicates clearly a fact which the Church is loath to acknowledge. Whether rightly or wrongly, it has failed to keep up with the march of the world. To a certain extent, therefore, the Courch and the world are looking at different problems, and striving for different objects. It is the boast of the Church that it is ever the same; it is the glory of the world that it is never the same, but that it is moving on to higher aspects of duty and nobler conceptions of truth. Formerly the Church and the world were almost identical; but they are so no longer. And so the clergy often feel that they are speaking to the air, and that a chasm has opened between the pulpit and the news which the most facile pulpit eloquence s powerless to bridge over.

But this state of affairs need not exist, and in fact ought not to exist. The Church may hold firmly to the ideas which it believes to be essential to salvation, and which have been handed down from a venerable past, and yet adapt itself, in its practical work, to the changed conditions of modern life. A wise development is just as necessary to its wellbeing, and even its existence, as a wise conservatism. And if, as it claims, it has a message for the living men and women of today, it must in some way come to them with that message; for they may never come to it. Besides the old truths which it is set to guard, there are new and deep problems of life demanding solution, and upon the right solution of which depends the welfare of myriads of human beings. Who better than the Church can help men to the right solution?

It is therefore absolutely necessary that the clergy should be men of the world in the best sense of that much-abused phrase. They should know a great deal not only of the people of the first but of the people of the mercenth, century. They should be acquainted not only with the learned speculations of the schoolmen, but also with the untearned speculations of the simple-minded folk in their parishes. Thus the Caurch, though in a different way, may again become the power which it was in the so-called ages of faith, and represent not only the splendid achievements of a vanished past, but the more splendid triumphs of a living present.

And in addressing themselves to the needs of the age, the clergy will be doing only what has been done before by the Church over and over again. What is now accepted because of the stamp of antiquity, we must remember, was once looked on with suspicion because it was new; and what is now so crude and new, or even radical, will one day have the sanction of a venerable antiquity. Christianity itself was at the beginning a new thing, and it conquered its place in the history of mankind, not because it appealed to the past, but because it had a message for the throbbing life of its age. That message may be made as vital to-day, if modern preaching will concern itself with the needs and longings of modern

Will the coming woman earry her pocket-book in

but ungentlemanly thieves gives point to this question. An Albany lady is the latest sufferer. To be sure the snatched pocket-book only contained \$9, but then even \$9 will pay for quite a large paper of caramels.

Dr. Ryle, Bishop of Liverpool, has startled English Churchmen by preaching from a Presbyterian pulpit in Perthshire. He wore neither clerical gown nor Episcopal robes, but appeared in ordinary walking dress, and be conducted the entire service in the usual Presbyterian mode. He has always had the reputation of being a Low Churchman, but his onduct on this occasion has abashed even his most loyal defenders. The discourse was not on any recognized Calvinistic theme, but merely an earnest plea in behalf of practical religion based on the calling of Andrew, and the Bishop made no attempt to explain his exceptional position. The proceeding, however, is looked upon with extreme disfavor by English Churchmen, who expect their Bishops to maintain the exclusive dignities of the Establishment whatever may be their theological bras.

Madden tells the Slade managers that in a certain contingency "the fight will be decreed off forever." Public sentiment is certainly in favor of postponing it at least as long as that.

The Liberal majority in the House of Commons has been materially reduced since the general elections of 1880. At that time it was 118 over the Conservatives and 56 over the Conservatives and the Home Rulers combined. The Government now have 332 supporters in a House of 640 members, with a majority of 89 over the Conservatives and of 24 over the Conservatives and the Home Rulers combined. This is an actual loss of 16 seats, equivalent to 32 votes in a division. Political prophets already anticipate a dissolution of Parliament at the close of the next session, and, indeed, it is safe to assume that the programme of the next session will be framed with reference to that contingency. The great work which will undoubtedly be undertaken is a County Franchise bill. If the Government can contrive to dispose of the critical question, whether the redistribution of seats shall accompany or follow the enlargement of the electorate, it will introduce a popular measure on the strength of which it will be safe to appeal to the country. The recent elections in Ireland have added greatly to Mr. Parnell's political prestige. Mr. Gladstone will only meet with losses in that quarter when he orders a dissolution. It will, therefore, be expedient for him to close the record of the present Parliament with some large measure, such as the reduction of the franchise.

The exceptionally large average of cases of typhoid fever does not diminish. It has now reached sixtylive for las) week, and there has been a small but steady increase from the beginning. The doctors seem to be at a loss to account for this showing, the fever not only coming earlier than usual, but being more prevalent. As a whole, however, the summer has been particularly healthy, and the figures of the death rate show that nearly one-half of the total falling off for this summer, as compared with last, was during August, with which month the typhoid

Simple-minded persons who have not been able to understand Mr. Tilden's attitude toward the Democracy as not being a candidate and habie notwithstanding to be the unresisting nominee, may get some light on that point from the communication of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher to the Greenbackers who have nominated him for Secretary of State. "Do you decline or accept the honor?" they asked him. "I neither decline nor accept. But you may say if you wish that anybody who wants to vote for me may do so," was the unambiguous amoignity with which he replied. He is not a candidate-neither is Mr. Tilden; but anybody who wants to vote for him may do so-which is Mr. Tilden's case. Similarly situated was the young woman picking up chips in a ship-yard who to her surprise was suddenly embraced and kissed with great emphasis by an exhibarated sailor. "I don't know who you be nor what you mean; and that am't what I come down here for," said the astonished young woman as she wiped her lips with her apron, and then with downcast eyes she "But you'll find me here every morning picking up chips." Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilden are not seeking public favor, but the public is informed where they can be found every morning picking up

Professor Wayland's recent demonstration of the were originally for life has attracted general atten-ion. A case is cited with which he might have absurdly brief average duration of sentences that were originally for life has attracted general atten-Massachusetts convict, who was three times sentenced to imprisonment for life, and yet died in his wn home, proving, as The Springfield Republican suggests, that " Life is short and Art is long." It is said, however, that things have improved in that Stale since that time, inaspinen as the average duration of a life sen ence is now more than ten years.

PERSONAL.

The widow of ex-President Polk completed her eightieth year last Tuesday, and was pleasantly surprised on that day by a visit from many of the prominent citizens of Nashville, Tenn., where she lives, who brought some fine floral tokens of the

Mr. John Wanamaker has added one more to his many benefactions to the Young Meu's Christian Association, by giving the Philadelphia Association \$50,000 to pay off its floating Gebt. The entire amount of the debt-\$200,000-was made up by other subscribers.

Relatives of Martin Luther are being discovered in great numbers. Among the earliest found are a book-keeper in a circulating library, a policeman and a registrar in the Ministry of Public Works, alt in Berlin. They are direct descendants of the Reformer's younger brother, Jacob. Some descend-acts of Martin Luther's youngest daughter, Marga-reths, are living in Denmark and bear the name of

Krasczewski, the Polish poet, who was recently arrested in Berlin, and after a few weeks released, spent his whole time in imprisonment in his usual nanner, writing nearly all the day, and persistently refused to leave his room in the villa where he was confined. No explanations have been given of the cause of his arrest, though it is generally believed that he was suspected of political offences, nor was any reason assigned for his sudden and uncon-

Mrs. Julia P. Smith, the novelist, who was killed at her home in Hartford on Friday morning by a rightened horse, was a native of Connecticut, and was about fifty years old. Her aim to literary work was not long ago expressed as follows in a letter written by her to one of her critics: "It seems to me there can be no women in the world who have opportunities to accomplish and to enjoy as much as American women, because there live nowhere else such in hers, brothers and husbands as ours. If I can at all hele any young arrito know what her can at all help any young arrito know what her life is worth, and to try to ave out its truest value, I am content."

Rudospii and Stephanie, of Prassia, seem much atacaed to their home, Laxenberg, where their daughter was born a few days ago, and where the Crown Prince numself first saw light, twenty-five years ago. It is indeed a beau ital spot, and has been a favorite summer resort of the Viennese publie until this summer, when the gates were necessarily closed to strangers. It was put in its present form by the grandtather of Francis Joseph, who exhibited his taste for the picturesque by building on an island to the lake the eastle of Franzensburg, an exact counterpart of the most ancient home of the exact counterpart of the most ancient home of the Habsburgs in the Tyrol. To furnish the interior be almost pillaged every existing old family mansion or convent, taking from one a beautifully carved wooden roof, or a whole chapel with marble pillars, statues, altars, etc.; from another a beautiful fire-place or a brilliant stained glass window. The whole building was filled with old chests, ward-robes, git beds, etc., so that it is now really an interesting museum, where the art of the lifteetth and sixteenth centuries can be advantageously studied.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Governor Cleveland returned to the c putal this morning.

LONDON, S. pt 8 .- Prime Minister Gladstone, with his family, embarked to-day upon the steamer Pembroke Castle for a cruise along the west coast of Scotland.

Wasmington, Sept. 8 .- Private Secretary Phillips

purporting to foreshadow the President's in trehas not yet, he says, decided what he shall do, and may not find it possible to get away from Washingston again some time.

> TOWN TALK. PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL.

said to-day that all statements that have been made

ACTIVITY IN THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.-The Dry-ACTIVITY IN THE DEI-GOOD STATE OF THE GOOD DISTRICT ANY day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District any day now is a sight worth seeing Good District and District an anybody except a pedestrian pressed for time. He who is in a hurry wants to avoid it; for trade is a brisk there just now that sidewalks and st pavements are blike blockaded. The delic doors of the large establishments are in every part of the buildings now; and every spare inch of the sidewalk in front of them is occupied with boxes ready for shipment. It does not require any talk with the dealers to prove that trade is brisk; a mere gluce serves to show that the fall trade has opened with a rush.

THE STEWART AND OTHER CASES.-"I do not under stand," said a gentleman familiar with the several et-forts to recover the body of A. T. Stewart, "tae policy which leaves it in doubt whether or not the body was ever recovered. The cathedral at Garden City has been flicially opened, but the crypt in which the body was to have lain is closely guarded from approach. Tuis simply continues the mystery without any appreciable benefit to anybody. It would be a great relief to many persons to know that the body is there." "Do you think it is ?" "No. It would have been a public secret, if it were. I do not believe it was ever recovered, and I think the secret of its whereabouts died with the burgian with whom negotiations were pending when he sat-denly expired." "What was the result of the negotiations through General Patrick H. Jones !" "Nothing came of them except the ruin of poor Jones. He often says that connection with the case did him irretrievable damage." "He was not suspected of complicity with the robbers?" "Oh! no; but really valuable clients fight any of inweers who touch such cases. I heard a lawyer of high repute say the other day that the greatest struggle he had in his practice here was to get over the malouorous reputation he had made from practice, when a new comer, in the Police, Special and Genera Session Courts to criminal cases. The chanacter of the majority of lawyers practising there is so bad that to be opposed to one of them is to get the evil reputation among the public of being in the same line of business and of being unfamiliar with practice in the divi

versation with a friend at the opening of the year, re-marked with more than the usual positiveness of the average modern-day prophet, "This is going to be a bear year in Wall Street throughout." He didn't give reasons for the rather firm fulth he had in this despondent outlook for soe miation, but it is now the end of the eighth ing of unprecedented duliness, and wondering when it nensely. Said one broker who was asked what the total sales for the past week averaged per day, "I don't know, but they are so small I wonder the newspapers are not assumed to publish them." The total sales have been reported at about 400,000 shares per day, but much of this, brokers say, is fictitious.

Too Much Politics .- "Tom Murphy's story," said an old acquaintance of his, "ought to be published as a warning against too rash indulgence in politics. For attributing his financial difficulties to politics. He has often been heard to say that he would now be a millionnaire if he had had nothing to do with politics He would seem, at the moments of such declarations, to forget or ignore the fact that he made his once ample fortune almost wholly through politics and his political relations to big officials. His famous 'cap contract,' for furnishing the troops from New-York State with caps was obtained through his personal relationship to 'Quartermaster-General Cuester A. Collector of the Port of New-York was made by Prestdent Grant on grounds which must have been personal; they certainly were not public grounds. The Leet and Stocking warehouse contract scaudal caused his withdrawal as Collector. He was unfortunate in almost every political alliance which he made. The Tweed Ring ' made him one of the Commissioners for the opening of Broadway, in which scheme there were militons for everybody in and near the 'Ring'; but the exposure came and Murphy found himself loaded down with unprofitable real estate in conjunction with Sweeney, Hugh Smith and Tweed himself. This scandalous association for a prominent Republican not only cost Murphy his nvestment financially but his political reputation. He afterward got an appointment of two from a friendly State featurance Department; but his heavy claims for service in these matters brought scandal on the Departent and injured him financially and in character Too much politics ' is the moral of Murphy's story."

THE VERBIAGE OF THE COURTS .- " I was in Court a o the point, probably believing with the Judge of the Supreme Court in the anecdote, that justices may be presumed to know something of the forms of law. The English. The idea then struck me when would it be possible to relieve the law of all the flummery of the verbiag now employed. In actual proceedings before a magistrate this verbiage is discarded as absointely unneces sary in argument; yet it is religiously maintained in all matters of pleading and in all orders, injunctions, etc. granied by the Courts. Half the delays grow out of this use of verbiage. Haif the quibbles out of which some inscrupulous lawyers make their living are base! upon this needless use of unn cessary words." A lawyer who was present could give him no encouragement to look for a speedy reiorm; on the contrary, he irreverently anid that the verbings of the law was as necessary to the existence of the lawyer as the flummery of some re-ligions was to the success of its advocates and ministers

GENERAL NOTES.

An interesting and successful attempt has ust been made in Prussia to make ravens do the work of carrier pigeons. A few days ago three of these birds been especially trained for the purpose yers thrown ap at Coblentz, and all three arrived at Thur. distance of about thirteen miles, in eighteen minutes. Their flight is somewhat slower than that of pigeons, but they are safer as carriers, as they are less exposed

Dr. Fischer, a professor of the medical faculty of the University of Strasburg. is said to have invente an efficient remedy for phylloxera. Several apparently successful trials of the remedy have been made at Bordeaux, but the results will not be positively known until next spring. The French Government is so convinced of the e.liciency of the remedy that it has granted a patent to the discoverer. An effective destroyer of this en my of the vine would be worth millions of fraces to the wine industry of France.

The proprietor of the famous old hotel " Hohe Linie" in Erfurt, has just placed on it two tablets. Of the first is the inscription: " Here lodged in A. D. 1341, Duke Christian of Brunswick and the Architshep Bremen. In 1541, Landgrave Philip of Hesse. In 1543, Duke Maurice of Sare." On the second appears the following: "Here dwelled in 1543, Dr. Martin Luther. In 1631, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. In 1817.

One of the most important of the mercantile institutions of Berlin is an Egg Exchange. As the city consumes more than 12,000,000 dozen of eggs annually it is a business of very great im ortance. On the forenoons of two days in the week the Produce Exchange is wholly given up to the egg dealers, both male and female. Uniform rates for eggs are thus established which

S.ories about frogs and toads seem to be the order of the day new. The latest comes from Middle-town, N. Y. A lady of that town a couple of years ago found a little tree-toad on a large calla hij which she had potted in the house. He was adopted as the per of the household and made his home on the hily until last fall, when he disappeared, presumably in the deptial of the pot. He was not seen or heard of until a few days

ago, when he reappeared, bringing his wife with him. Whether he evolved her from the depths of his consciousness, or whether he found her in the earth, is a problem that is puzzling the heasehold. The Foreign Exhibition Association of Boston publishes what is presumably a facsimile copy in paper and typography of the Tresty of Paris, which recognized the independence of the United States, known formally as the Dennitive Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty." It opens in the name of "the Most Holy and Undivided Triaity." and lays down the terms of peace in the usual still

phraseology of diplomacy. It recites the fact that it has "pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the has "pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most screne and most potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunder standards and differences that have unnapply interputed the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore," which, under the circumstances, was a very graceful way of saying that Great Britain was hadly beaten.